NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

DIFICE N. W. GORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON STA

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADERY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth at .- ERNANI.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway-William Fell DOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-THE BLOODHOUNDS-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-YARITANA.

SURTON'S THEATES, Chambers street-THE SERIOUS

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-THE FAST MAN-METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-THE MERRY

AMBRICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-THE OLD CHATE AU-

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 639 Broadway-Buck

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 539 Erondway—PANO BAMA OF EUROPE AND SIEGE OF SERASTOPOL.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broad-

New York, Friday, May 25, 1655.

The thunder of the Virginia election was intercepted by the lightning last night, which put a complete stop to telegraphic operations, and we are, therefore, utlerly in the fog as to whether Wise best Flourney, or Flourney beat Wise. In our evening edition, however, we shall probably ansonnce the result of this important event.

We have news of the resu't of the election in Kansas on the 22d instant, held to fill vacancies in the Legislature. In every predict pro-slavery men have been chosen. Where is Governor Reeder, and will be go back to Kansas?

By the arrival or the America at Hulifax we have one week's later intelligence from Europe. Wer news, though interesting contains nothing of a decisive character as regards the war. From the tone of the English press and other symptoms, it now appears certain that Austria will take no active part in the mittary operations against Russia It is even stated that she is on the point of declaring her complete neutrality, as well as that of the other Sates of the German confederation. Thus the views which we have all along taken of her position and intentions are likely to receive immechate confirmation.

The official documents connected with the Vienna conferences had been laid before the English Parliement, and had excited much interest and discuseion. The London Times drawn the conclusion from them that Russia was never at any time sincere in her professed desire to conclude an honorable peace. In this the Times is understood to express he sentiments of the government. There is a sec mon of the liberal party, however, which seems inclined to take a different view of these documents. Notices on the subject have been given in the Lords by Earl Grey, and in the Commons by Mr. Milner Gibsen. It is their intention to move addresses to the Queen deploring that advantage should not have been taken of the disposition manifested by Russia to come to such terms as would have so urad the objects which the allies bad in view.

The effect of the publication of these documents. if such a construction can really be put agon them. must be to demage still more the Palmerston admin setration. The agitation against aristocratic mismanagement seems to be waxing stronger every day, and unless extensive reforms are introduced in every department of the public service there is resson to believe that the boasted constitutional system of England-that elaborate work of ageswiff receive a thorough overhauling.

In F. ance the sub rainate instruments of Louis Napoleon's policy do not seem to be working smoothly in harness. Drougn de l'Huys, who has displayed a great deal of talent and diplomatic skill throughout the whole of the negotiations. has resigned the portfelio of Foreign Affairs, and is to be succeeded by the Count de Walewski, the present Ambassador to England. The motive of this step is said to arise from his unwillingness to protract the war. This fact, coupled with the appointment of M. de Persigny, Louis Napoleon's Fidus Achates, as Ambassador to London, indicate that the chances of peace are but few indeed.

The London Times is savage against the people of the United States for their indifference to the cause of the allies. In a violent article devoted to the subject it stirmatizes their conduct as shocking and revolting. The grounds of our entemporary's indignation would be a curious subject for analysis-

From Sebastopol there is nothing of a decisive character. On the 10th of May three sorties were made by the Russians in force, but on each occasion they were driven back with considerable loss' Four thousand men of the Sardinian contingent had arrived under Gen. Marmora.

The Baltic fleet has not as yet made much progreen, in consequence of the ice. It was advagging but slowly towards Cronstadt at the last accounts. An American frigate-built ship had arrived in one of the Butic ports with 50,000 rifles and 5,000 revolvers for the Russian army. The circumstance had called forth some indignant comments from the Lot don press.

The assusain, Pianori, is sen'enced to death. His execution is deferred, however, for the purpose of enabling the Paris police to complete the details of the great European insurrectionary plot, which they pretend to have discovered. Louis Napoleon seems determined to turn this mad set of a fanatic to pro fitable account. The report of the fasurrection in the Ukraine is confirmed from Russian sources, and

the Poles are likely to attempt a rising. In the Curtes, on the 27, Signor Avecilla declared, in the name of the democratic party, that they had never entered into any negotiations with Mr. Soulé for the sale of Caba.

Before the America's news came to hand yes'erday the transactions in cotton were light. Afterwards the market became much excited, and the sales reached 3,000 bales at an advance of I cent per lb., at which prises closed firm. Flour closed at an advance of 125c, per barrel. Wheat was spar to and firm; a small lot (700 bushels) prime white Gamesce sold at \$2.80, the hignest figure of the sea sen. Indian corn was in better supply, especially Western mixed, and prices fell off one to two ceaus per bashe. Provisions were generally firm with a tolerably active business doing. Freight engagements were light, as shippers were disposed to await the receipt of the America's letters; since our last report, 5,000 bushels of corn were engaged for Liverpool, in ships' bage, at 3 '. per bushel.

The mail steamship George Law arrived yester day morning, bringing one week's lates nows from California, and over one million three hundred thousand dollars in gold dust. The intelligence is weimperiant and meagre, and beyond a compilation of interesting news frome, which will be found in anether part of our paper, there is hardly anything which calls for special notice. The mining business continued to be presurous, and the gold was coming into the cities very freely. The Logislature had not districted the State preparatory to the new Congressional election, and it was feared that Califormia would go unrepresented during the first see sion of the next Congress. The new charger of San Francisco had passed both branches of the only awaited the signature of the Governor. The election under the new charter will be beld on the 28th instant. The Legislature passed a resolution to adjourn

on the 30th alt, but when that day arrived it found itself so completely absorbed in business that the House voted to put off the final separation for four days, while the Senate insisted on remaining a week longer. They probably did not adjourn until the 7th inst. The claim set up that Dr. Gwin was elected to the United States Senate by a plurality of votes, on the first ballot of the joint convention of the Legislature, is treated as ridiculous by most of the journals. Business continued dull in Ban

The intelligence from Gregon and Washington Territories is interesting. The negotiations with the Indians were progressing satisfactorily. General Lane had been renominated democratic candidate for delegate to Congress from Oregon.

From the Sandwich Islands we have Honolula papers to the 14th of April. The Legislature was opened on the 7th, when King Kamehameha, in his speech, alluded to the mission of Chief Justice Leo to Washington as being highly important. A large amount of forged whalers' bills had been put in oirculation by Mesers. Swan & Clifford, saip chandlers, but before one was protested the parties had left the islands. Several British war vessels were at Honoulu, expecting to proceed to the northward, probably to join the expedition against Petropaulovski. It appears from retures of the school teachers, that the rapid decrease of the Hawaiian population observable for years past had been arrested.

We have received later in elligence from Australla. The dates are: Melbourne March 10, and Sydney February 20. The Legislative Council had voted £20,000 sterling in aid of the British patriotic fund. A steam route via Panama was urgently advocated in commercial circles. Bendigo, hitherto the focus of discontent, was quiet, and the Presbyterian and Methodist churches were making great progress in their evangelizing labors. Trade generally was rather inactive. Flour roled at about £47 sterling per ton. Gold dust sold at 76s.

From the South Panific we have late and interest ing advices. Callao was much agitated with the excitement preparatory to the election of four mem bars of Congress. The port of Pisco had received equal privileges with Callao, by government decree. Foreigners were invited to vote at the election for President and other officers of State in Peru. It was thought that the friendship existing but ween Castilla and Elias would be broken after the ascendancy of one or the other to power. General Echinique would be allowed to return. Sailors at Callao had struck for higher wages. Trade was dull, but sugars ranged high.

In Chile the elections had ended quietly. Holyday celebrations interrupted trade.

In Equador the government was alarmed at the reports of a Flores invasion, and with respect to the reported expedition of ex-Senator Clemens, of Alabama. Some of the partizans of Flores had been exiled. The United States ship John Adams had

sailed from Guayaquil.

General Belzu had been elected President of Exlivia. The talked of return of Santa Cruz was still

opposed by the press. From New Granada we have files dated to the 16th of May. The steamship Golden Age had been towed to Taboga and beached in Aucon Cove. Nothing had been heard of the bidies or the gentlemen lately drowned in the bay of Taboga. Watton (not Watkins) was the name of the American physician lest on that occasion. The late Vice Presi dent, Obaldia, with many other distinguished gan, tlemen, had arrived at Aspinwall from Carthagena. As inwall was steadily improving, and railroad affirs progressing pleasantly. The weather was very hot. Great preparations were being made for the Pausma elections. A fire company had been organized at Aspinwall. There were a few robberies on the Isthmus.

There appears to be some sort of scheme on foot for galvanizing the old whig party. Following the lead of the Constitution Hall come outers of this city, we find the whig Committee of Saperintendence of Philadelphia issuing an address to their fellow citizers, counselling a divorce from Kaow Nothingism, and arguing that the whig party "atill lives," although the election returns from that city for the past year or two afford not the slightest evidence of its existence. But it is disclosed in the address alluded to that the nomination of George Law last winter, by the members of the Legislature, has startled the heart of Penusylvania; and in this pregnant fact we find the clue to the motive for the recent political manifestations of the few whigs who have survived the shipwreck of their party and have been disappointed in their hopes for political preferment through the aid of the American move-

The motion in the Common Pleas for attachments against the refractory witnesses who refused to anwer certain questions propounded by the Police Committee, was again postponed to Saturday; so that the public must for a time longer remain in ignerance of two important inquiries-namely, whether the Chief of Police was baptized George Washington Matsell, after the Father of his Courtry, or George William, after two fat royal kings of England; and also whether the said George W. whipped toes in Chespside, London, or was been and played "belly gutte s" in the city of New York. A meeting of those in favor of the projected institution denominated the People's College was called for last evening, at the Hope Chapel, and addresses were announced as to be delivered by several popular speakers. A very thin attendancenot numbering probably more than forty persons assembled; but the distanguished speakers were, one and all, non cet. A gentleman, hovever, of the name of Howard, mounted the rostrum and read from a printed circular the objects and designs of the institution; and another gentleman. Mr. Tomokins, subsequently made a few remarks, when an spology was made for the disappointment, and the

few persons present made their exeunt. The trial of Robert Walker and Patrick Lashry, on a charge of selling liquor without licease, in violation of the second section of the Pruhibitory act, terminated yesterday, and Justice Mesch rendered judgment against the defendants for flivy dollars and costs. The complaint was preferred by the Carson League.

We have received additional news from the Sloux country. The accounts confirm our previous reports respecting the combination of the Icdian tribes for the purpose of waging a war of extermination against the whites.

We publish under the telegraphic head an avcount of a terrific tornado in Cook county, Illinois, on Wednesday. The latest advices from the scene of devastation, however, seem to throw some doubt on the accuracy of the statement.

AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN EUROPE.-A ru mer has been going the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that ex-President Tyler was about to proceed to Europe, there to join Mesers. Van Buren and Fillmore, and that the three were to mediate between Russia and the Western Powers. Of course there was no truth in it. The idea was seriously entertained at one time by several leading personages in Congress, and was briefly discussed in that body. But it was understood from the representatives of the Western Powers that no intervention in the quarrel was desired or could be entertained; and the project was dropped immediately. It is doubtful, had it been carried into effect, whether anything could have been achieved by the ex-Freedents. A knot which the ablest intellects of Europe have been unable to unlosse would present some difficulty to three gentlemen, one of whom has been very many years out of public life, and the other two never possessed any intimate acquaintance with foreign politics. There are many men in this country who would be better able to conduct a mediation between

Our Relations with Spain-4 New Move for We are well assured that Mr. Dodge, our new Minister to Spain, has gone out to Madric's with very formidable and belligerent looki ag instructions. He is to demand of the Spr nish government "indemnity for the past and, security for the future," in very positive, terms. He is instructed to require of Spain, 'as indemnity for the past, a full settlement of one and all of odr outstanding balances against, her; and for our future security against the recurrence of these Cuban outrages, be is to demand the concession to us and to Cuba of full diplomatic authority at Havasa to treat upon all subjects of disagreement which may arise from our social and commercial intercourse with the

sland. It is not likely that this last demand will be conceded. The jealousy of Spain over her "ever faithful island" will bardly allow it; and, in fact, we may say, the administration does not expect it. On the other hand, it expects that Spain will indignantly refuse the concessions of diplomatic powers to the authorities of Cuba. But what then? Mr. Dodge will, perhaps, return home with a casus belli in his pocket. The administration will then make up a catalogue of all our grievances against Spain, old and new, lay them before Congress, and appeal for positive and decisive action, peace or war. It is the last card of Mr. Pierce, and it may not yet be too late to turn it to good account.

Mr. Perry, in his late letter to the President, from Madrid, against Mr. Soulé, would lead us to believe that Spain is ready and eager to grant all reasonable demands from our government, and a good deal more-that her affection for the United States is inexhaustible. We fear that Mr. Perry has been humbugged. His letter to the President is certainly a very extraordinary diplomatic production. It is a very im prudent and impolitic letter, in every sense. What right, what authority had he to compromise and mix up his government in his personal affairs with Mr. Soule? We very much fear that Senor Luzuriaga, the Premier of the Espartero ministry, has been flattering Mr. Perry, and that the intriguing legations of England and France have been playing upon his selfconceit to further their own ends. In a word, we fear that Mr. Perry has been adroitly inveigled into this diplomatic quarrel with Mr. Soulé, by Spanish, English, and French influences at Court, and that he has lacked the perception necessary to see through the trick. No doubt the administration at Washington are displeased at this outburst of vanity and folly on the part of Mr. Perry; for Mr. Pierce ard his Cabinet have already follies and blunders enough of their own to answer for, in all conscience. If Mr. Perry, therefore, should find himself suddenly dismissed, he may justly charge it to the fatal mistake of mixing up too freely the private affairs of plain Mr. Perry with the official affairs of the Minister ad int. of the United States and of his government.

But Mr. Perry, Mr. Soulé and the personal ssues between them and their Spanish diplomacy, conjointly and separately, are, with the proceedings and the manifesto of the Ostend convention, among the things of the past. They are done for. The business at present in hand is the mission of Mr. Dodge, his instructions, his policy, and the purposes of the administration touching our relations with Spain. We are assured that Mr. Dodge goes out with a programme which contains as nice a little germ of war as the original budget of Soulé. Whether, if brought to the scratch," the administration will collapse into milk and water, as it did upon the Ostend manifesto, or follow up its present intentions at all hazards, remains to be tried by our new ambassador.

The present time is exceedingly favorable for bringing Spain peremptorily to a solid and satisfactory settlement. England and France are pre-occupied with Russia, and their present business with the Cossacks is as much as they can attend to. They have neither ships nor armies to spare for a raid against this country in the West Indies, though our filibusters should forcibly take possession of Cuba and proclaim its independence from the palace of Gen. Concha. Our Spanish relations, also, offer the last chance for a little political capital to Mr. Pierce, his administration, and the scattered and disheartened democracy. If Me-Dodge can bring about a rupture with Spain, and if the administration can be brought to the pinch to back him up in a wantke appeal to Congress, it would most probably result in a political reaction in the country of the greatest advantage to the administration and the reunion of the democratic party. Upon a war platform, offensive or defensive, we may be sure that the masses of the people will rally to the support of the government.

The mission of Mr. Dodge, then, is not of that negative and do nothing character which it has generally been supposed to be. He has a schedule of demands to make upon Spain, wrapped up in a requisition which she cannot be expected to grant. A refusal is to be fullowed up, perhaps, with a belligerent appeal to Congress. Let us wait, therefore, and see whether Mr. Dodge is finally betrayed by his own administration like Mr. Soulé, or kumbugged by that of Spain and the diplomats of Eagland and France like Mr. Perry. We understand Mr. Dodge, however, to be a man of common sense and a man of pluck. Consequently, and especially, if the Allies do not soon come to terms with Russia, there is still a living possibility of a war between the United States and Spain.

KNOW NOTHING ASSEMBLIES .- It is the office of the lesser Seward organ, in the economy of this State, to spy out the doings of the Know Nothings, and to have its agents one after another kicked out of the mestings which are held. The matter is small. Whether the proceedings of the local councils do or do not see the light in the small whig journals, or with what degree of contumely the spies are ejected, it is hardly worth while to inquire. So long as the Know Nothings possess any influence it will always pay Mr. Seward to keep a close watch on them; and the chances are there never will be a councll without some sordid creature among its members, ready to play the spy.

The only reflection of any consequence which the proceedings suggest is relative to the practice of secresy by the Order. At present, it is understood, though the rule is not inviolate in practice, that the proceedings of the councils are to be kept secret. This plan was fraught with obvious advantage when the Order was in its infancy; but it seems questionable whether it can still be viewed in that light. At all events, the objections that may be urged against secresy are of a grave and respectable characthe belligerent Powers than the ex-Presidents. | ter; those which are brought against publicity 'are trivial and unimportant; while, in like manner, the advantage of publicity would be considerable, that of secresy small and questionable. The only public movement that the country expects of political parties is a public meeting now and then, either to prepare the way for a nomination, by a public expression of the party principles, or a ratification meeting; there seems no sound reason why either of these demonstrations should be dangerous to the Know Nothings in the present flourishing condition of their forces. The real councils of political parties—the assemblages of the heads the working men, who prepare the party measures, and cut and dry the work for the public meetings—have always been private: none more so than those of the Seward party here. In this respect, therefore, the Know Nothings would attempt nothing new; and by confiring their principle of secresy to these executive councils they would retain all the efficiency and vigor it may impart, without rousing the suspicion of any class of their fellow citizens.

MORE TROUBLE AMONG THE OYSTER HOUSE Carries .- We had supposed that with the removal of the Chevalier Wikoff and the old Opera troupe to Boston, and the installation into the Academy of the new troupe, that all the troubles of the oyster house critics were at an end. With the first appearance of the La Grange company, the oyster house clique were as harmonious in their praises as the singers themselves were harmonious in the execution of the beauties of "Lucia." But with the second representation, even in better style than the first, the mysterious critic of the Courier, whose very existence may be said to vibrate between oysters and Operas, is dumb as an oyster. Imagine an old toper doggedly declining to drick, with a dozen different glasses of the choicest liquors awaiting his acceptance, free of charge: imagine an omnibus horse, taken from the Russ pavement and turned loose into a clover field, philosophically refusing to touch the grass, and you may have some idea of this self-denial of the musical amateur of the Cou-

rier concerning this new Opera troupe. O! dear, what can the matter be? Worst of all, the excitable oyster house champion of the Tribune is not only dumb concerning the second performance of "Lucia" by La Grange, but he tells us our "American Academy of Music is a living lie." This awful language signifies that there is a screw loose somewhere. "American Academy," a living lie!" Ha! ha! They perhaps bave been stupid enough at the Academy, notwithstanding the absence of Wikoff, to give the precedence there to an Italian Opera over the great American Stabat Mater. If such be the case, the management, for refusing to add to the sufferings of this patient community, may perhaps be right, though "Lucia" be an Italian composition and the Stabat Mater the production of a Pennsylvania Dutchman. Why don't Barnum step in and relieve the Academy of this pertinacious customer, by taking the Stabat Mater off their hands, for an airing, at the Museum?

found a fine accompaniment to the Baby Show. THE LATEST NEWS

Should not be a bit surprised if it were to be

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Kansas Election. THE PRO-SLAVERY TICKET ELECTED IN EVERY DISTRICT.

Sr. Louis, May 24, 1855. A despatch from Kansas say:s-The Leavenworth distriot pro slavery ticket is elected by sixty one majority, and pro-clavery men are elected in every district.

News from New Mexico. Sr. Louis, May 24, 1855.

The mail from Santa Fe arrived at independence on Monday. Col. St. Vrain, with three companies of the United States troops, while in pursuit of a party of Utahs, overtook in the kateon Mountains a party of the Apa-ebes, and killed five of their men and took six of their women primorers. The women said the Indians were to meet at the junction of Red River, and more troops have been desnatched to this noist. Col. Willer is in the been despatched to this point. Col. Miller is in the White Mountains, localing after a hand of the Meccarilles tribe. Major Busenbury died at Santa Fe last month. The mail party saw but few Indians. The grass on the Plains was poor and water scarce. At Independence dour was selling at \$13 per barrel. The trees south of Independence were dying for want of raig.

A Terrific Whirlwind to Lilinois. 1088 OF LIFE AND DAM GE TO PASPERTY IN COOK

CHICAGO, May 24, 1855. Accounts reached this city last night of a most terrific burricane and whirlwind in the town of Jefferson, Cook county, and other places north and west of here.

On Tuesday afternoon a revolving funnel-shaped cloud passed swiftly along near the ground, about sixteen miles north of here, carrying up large sticks of wood, stones, &c. It described a semiup large sticks of wood, stones, &c. It described a semi-circle towards the southeast, twisting off large trees, and whishing them out of sight instance. The which-wind then broke in two and disappeared, but almost im-mediately formed again, and passed directly back, north and west, with redoubled violence. It struck a heavy frame house one mile from the Illinois and Wicconsin Railcoad, tearing the roof instantly off, and almost immediate-ly alterwards taking the whole house up the spont with all its contents. Nine persons in the house were drawn up and hurled down in different places. Four of them were fastantly killed, and others mutilisted beyond any prospect of recovery. The whirl-wind then passed over a post and rail feace, leaving not the slightest vestige of it. It next took up a barn, and threw it upon the horses and cattle it contained, crushing them at once. The fronted with such violence as to bury them about the ground with such violence as to bury them about timbers of the house and bara were harled down to the ground with such violance as to bury them almost out of sight! The house belonged to Mr. Page, whose wire, sen and two grand-children were killed. Additional intelligence from the locality more than confirms the above. Accounts are given of persons being carried up one hundred feet in the sir and then hurled down with great violence. A number of sys witnesses have testified to the ravages of the tempers, and describe it as most terrific. The same aftermoon, a severe hall storm obsoured in this city, after which the sty presented a very singular appearance to the northward, and the weather changed from the most oppressive host to the most chilling atmosphere. oppressive heat to the most chilling atmosphere.

LATER ACCOUNTS-THE TORNADO NOT OUTER SO TER

Alsaha.

RISHE.

CHICAGO, May 24—P. M.

Later secounts from the region of the torcade still have an incredible and Mucahausen aspearance. More loss of life has not yet been discovered, and it is probable that the reports have been somewhat exaggerated. It is impossible yet to learn the exact extent of the damage. Later from Key West.

CHARLESTON, May 22, 1855.

The surveying steamer Corwin, from Key West the 19th instant, has arrived at this port with Professor Rache and suite on board.

The San Jacinto sailed on the 19th for Kavane, leaving at Key West the Jamestown, Cyane, Processon and Fulton. The health of the squadron was good.

The Corwin leaves here for New York this evening.

From Boston. THE NEW LIQUOR LAW-TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Bosrox, May 24, 1855.

It is said that warrants were issued to day from the Police Court, against Paran Stevens, of the Revere Pounc; Mr. Mee, of the American; Harvey D. Parker, of Court square, and other prominent landlords, for violations of the new liquor law.

The triat of John T. Cappman, for the murder of Reuben Colleges and his wife, in Sharburne, about eighteen months ago, commenced to day in Cambridgs. He has been once before tried for the murder, when the jury disagreed.

Kansas Meeting in Rochester

Kansas Meeting in Rochester.

Rochester, May 24, 1855.

The meeting of inquiry into the recent transactions in Kansas and Farkville, was held at the Otty Hall one syeming, but was not very largely attended, although the call was signed by focus three thousand names of our citizens. Hon. W. S. Hohop, Senator from this district, presided, assisted by several vice presidents.

Rev. F. Stirr, Jr., late of Western Missouri, was present and addressed the meeting, describing the soundry and correcting the false impressions given by interested persons to prevent sattlers from going into the new territory. He said, it is the finest country in the United States, and nearly equal, for agricultural purposes, to Western Missouri, which is the best land in the republic. A series of resolutions were read by Samuel D. Porter, Esq., drawn up by a committee consisting of himself and

Rain at the South,

Baltinore, May 24, 1855.

The rain storm of Saturday extended as far South a Georgia. At Savannah, being accompanied with violen wind, it had done some damage.

An important arrest was made this evening at the depot of two men charged with passing counterfeit money at one of our hotels and at the depot. We were also informed that in searching them there was found a lot of counterfeit bills on the Greenwich Bank of New York, a set of burglar's tools, a loaded pistol, &c. They are now sately lodged in jail.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BAITMORE, May 24, 1855.

The Southern mail is received, with New Orleans pers of Friday last, but they contain no news.

The India Rubber Case.
PROVIDENCE, May 24, 1865.
The India rubber case is sgain occupying the attention of the United States Great Court. The motion for injunction is being re-argued before Judge Pitman, and will probably occupy a week.

Arrival of the Augusta at Savannah.

Savannah May 22, 1855.

The steamship Augusta arrived at her wharf, from New York, early this (Tuesday) morning, with all on board well.

- COLUMNIA IN Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Money plenty. Stocks steady. Reading, 43%; Morris Cand, 13%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 15%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43%; Pennsylvania State 5's, 863%.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, May 24, 1855.

Beef is 75 cents per 100 lbs., lower than last week. At the cattle market to day, 700 head of beeves were offered, 360 of which were driven Eastward, 60 left over, and the balance sold at prices ranging from \$0 a 513 nst. Hogs were in fair supply and sales were made at \$7 a \$7.75 per 100 lbs.

Charleston, May 22, 1855.

CHARLESTON, May 22, 1855.

Our cotton market is firm, with an upward tendency, Sales to day 2,000 bales, at \$5,00 a 110.

ALBANY, May 24—1 30 P. M.

Flour, no charge. No sales of wheat. Corn has further declined. Sales of 13,000 bushels, at \$1 12)4 before Charge, and \$1 08 a \$1 09, afterwards. Sales of 4,600 bushels of State cats at 730. Receipts—2,417 bbls. flour; 637 do. pork; 34,749 bushels corn; 3,481 do. barley; 8,607 do. cats.

bbls. flour; 637 do. pork; 34,749 bushels coru; 3,481 do. barley; 5,607 do. cats.

ALBANY, May 24—6 P. M.

Flour.—Flour is in fair demand, with hight receipts; sales, 1,70 bbls. at \$10 25 a \$10 50 for common to straight State; \$16 37 a \$10 62 for common to 4001 Western; and \$10 50 a \$11 for Canadian, Grain.—There have been no sales of wheat to day. Cora is lower; early in the day \$1 12½ was obtained for Western mixed, but subsequently sales were made at \$10 9a \$1 10 and \$1 08, the market closing heavy. Sales of 35,000 bushels of Western mixed for delivery during July at \$102 a \$1 02½. Cats.—No sales.

BUFFALO, May 21—12 o'clock M.

Flour opens with a good inquiry, fair receipts, and steady prices. Sales of 1,000 bbls. at \$9 37a \$9 62 for common to good Wisconsin and Iowa; \$9 75 a \$10 for fancy to ex'ra Wisconsin and Iowa; and \$10 for choice Michigan. Wheat—Good demand and steady. Sales of 27,000 bushels, at \$1 90 for Upper Lake Spring, and \$2 06 for white Wisconsin. Cora—receipts fair, but demand limited, and prices lower. Sales 16,000 bushels at \$1 90 for Upper Lake Spring, and \$2 06 for white Wisconsin. Cora—receipts fair, but demand limited, and prices lower. Sales 16,000 bushels at \$1 90 for Upper Lake Spring, and \$2 06 for white Wisconsin. Cora—receipts fair, but demand limited, and prices lower. Sales 16,000 bushels at \$10 0 for Upper Lake Spring. The sales of cata, and none offering. Canal freights uncharged; corn 11 a 11½c. to New York.

BUFFALO, May 24—6 P. M.

Flour.—Flour this affersoon continual in good request

BUFFALO, May 24—6 P. M.
Flour.—Flour this afteracon continued in good request at unchanged rates. Addition is eales of 2,000 bils. were made, at \$9.26 a \$0.06 for common to good Wisconsin, and \$0.62% a \$10 for choice to extra do. and love. Wheat—For wheat the demand is also good, and the market steady. Sales 33,000 bushels, at \$1.90 for Upper lake. Cora—Spring corn continues active. This afterneon's sales amount to 15,000 bushels at 95c. a 95%c, the greater part at the outside price, and the market closing with holders having views above those of buyers. Oats—No sales. Pork—Pork is in good supply and demand. Sales 1,500 bils. at \$17 for uninspected, and \$17 50 for repacked Western mess. Canal freights—For corn to New York, 11c. a 11%c., and for wheat, 15c. BUFFALO, May 24-6 P. M.

GENERAL COMMITTEE. A meeting of a new Wh'g General Committee was held last night in Constitution Hall, 650 Broadway. This organization assembled under the call issued a few days since by Sylvanus Ward and others, and has for the assumed object the purification of the whig party. The meeting was a large one, and comprised many well known whig politicians. The proceedings were secret, reporters not being admitted—a rather had beginning, Ethe way, towards purifying the party, as secret can

vassing is one of the most objectionable features of party organizations.

Sylvanus Ward was called to the chair, James Brooks and Amos K. Hacley officiated as vice provides Sylvanus ward was called to the chair, James Brooks and Amos K. Hadley officiated as vice presidents, and G.o. G. Bellows and E. D. Harding as secretaries.

Fears were expressed by several speakers that the Seward whigh had it in contimplation to fuse in the State and municipal elections with the administration democrats. To prevent so dire a consummation, the followers as a consummation, the

following was parsed:—

following was parsed:—

tee-lived. That the chairman of the Whit State Committee be requested to call a meeting, here or at Albany, of the
State Central Whit Committee, in order to disown all socalled white organizations which are exertificing white principles and destroying the white party by fusion with the demo-eratic party in the local and municipal elections. After arranging the details of the organization, the committee adjourned to meet at the call of their officers.

Marine Affairs.

THE SPITZBERGEN WHALING GROUND,-The first American vessel-ship Hannibal, Capt. Royce-bound to this whaling ground, sailed from New London 21st inst. If it should be found profitable she will doubtless very oon have many followers.

THE STEAMSHIP JAMESTOWN, Lewis Parrish, master arrived yesterday evening, in twenty-three hours from Norfolk, with a full freight and a good list of passen gers. Returning, she will leave to-morrow (Saturlay)

afternoon, at 4 o'clock.
STEAMSHIPS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The first line of steamships from this country to the Mediterraneau is now appounced between Philadelphia and Genoa, touch now arnounced between Philadelphia and Genoa, touch ing at Madelra, Gibraltar, Malaga and Marseilles. It is proposed to commerce with two first class side wheele i steamships of 2,800 tops each, to be built with water compartments and disgonal iron braces, also with oscillating cylinders, to save room. The first is announced to leave Philadelphia on August 1st, the second on Septumber 1st, and subsequently from each port on the 1st of every month. Each vessel will accommodate 3.0 passengers, and the enterprise is in the hands of pogular merchants.

pesengere, and the enterprise is in the hands of popular merchants.

GALE AT SAVANNAH.—During the sudden and violent gale of wind on Saturday afternoon, a brig, whose name we have not learned, broke her cable, swung round against Mr. S. N. Papot's sectional dry dock, moorel near Mesars. Glies & Bradley's mill, and adding its own force to that of the wind, snapped the strong chains that bound it, and sent the immense fabric afloat. The wind being high, and setting in the same direction as the tide, the dock was driven down the river, past the city, at a fearful rate. It kept clear of the shipping until it reached the New York and Savannah Steamship wharf, where it came in collision with the Florida, just arrived, and then passed on, striking against the steamship Keystone State, just arrived also, doing considerable damsge to her rudder. Two sections of the dock were troken loose and sunk—the first when it came in contact with the Florida, and the second when it struck the Keystone State. The former steamer sustained no injury, and the damsge done to the rudder of the latter can be casily repaired —Savannah Republican, May 21.

Superior Court.

Superior Court.

Before Hon Judge Duer.

ACTION FOR A MARKINE INSURANCE.

May 23 — William Parks and Samuel Parks es. The Aster Matual Insurance Company.—This case has occupied the Court for the last torce days. It was an action of a policy of marine lacurance effected through their agents on the 29th December, 1853, on the ship Recorder, for the sum of \$5,000, when that versel was shout to be launched, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool. It appears that on the following 2d of January the Resorder was launched, on the St. John river, but, as is alleged, was stranded when she passed off the ways. The chain of the anchor, which was let go, make to the larboard anchor was let go, which stopped the versel, and she then lay with her bows down the stream. The river rose; the ship dragged her anchor and became unmanageable. She was carried by the stream, and struk against fluid Island; was blied, and subsequently became a total wreat. She was sold for £762 steeling, which the plaintiffs allege her value to be \$50,000. The Recorder was insured with the defendant and three other companies. The defence is, that the vessel was not fairly launched when the accidence is the risk had not then commenced. Stand would have 24.—The jury being unable to agree, were discharged.

Political Intelligence.
The next State Temperance Convention of Maine will be beid in Banger, on the 26th of June.
The Democratic State Convention of Georgia will be held at Milledgeville, on Tuesday, June 5.

heid at Milecgevil'e, on Tuesday, June 5.

Cel. Philip Philips having declined a re-election to Congress from the First district of Alabama, the degree at the convention which met in Mobile on the 14th inst. unaumously nominated Col. James A. Stallworth.

Jehn B. Sheppard, K. N., has been nominated from the Bareigh district, North Carolina, for Congress, and Edward G. Fead, K. N., from the Person county district. The mumbers of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts have presented to Hon. Hyram C. Brown, of Tulland—the only demorrat in the Assembly—as elegant gold headed case, as a token of their esteem fer him as a public and private gentleman.

It is reported that the Know Nothings of Maine have repudiated Governor Ansen P. Morrill, and have determined not to support him for re-election.

Trial of Lyman Cole for Forgery, GOUBT OF GENERAL SESSIONS Before Recorder Smith.

FOURTH DAY. The evidence in this case was resumed yeste The evidence in this case was resumed yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, all the parties being in court. The interesting and lovely wife of the accused was in the court all day, and frequently during the trial gave way to floods of tears. The whole court room appeared touched with sympathy for her in her severe affliction.

Mr. Patrick Keeley recalled—These books produced are the registers of Bixby's Hotel; this name, J. N. Car-bon, was written by a ther Kissane or Cole, I can't tell which; Carbon was the assumed name of Mr. Cole. Mr. Busteed—Mr. Whiting, the defence is willing to admit that that name Carbon was written by Mr. Cole.

which; Carbon was the assumed name of Mr. Cole.

Mr. Busteec—Mr. Whiting, the defence is willing to admit that that neme Carbon was written by Mr. Cole.

That is his handwriting.

Mr. Whiting—Very well, then.

Witness—This whole register is not in my handwriting. Mr. Cole always occupied his rooms from the 22d to the 26th of August; he was always alone; I believe he occupied his rooms at night.

Cross-examined—Mr. Cole brought a trunk to the hotel; I cannot say that the initials J. N. C. were upon it; I think there were white letters upon it; I think letter because the trunk; we do not furnish dinners at the Bixby Hotel; about half of the transient guests at the Bixby Hotel; about half of the transient guests at the Bixby Hotel take their breakfast there; others take their meals elsewhere; while st. Cole was at the hotel, be had a large amount of money that he deposited in the safe; he deposited the money about six o'clock on the night of his arrival; he took it from the safe just as he was going to retire.

Mr. Benjamin F. Farnsworth—I live at No 377 Broadway, opposite the Broadway theatre; I know Lyman Cole by sight; I raw him the 28th of last August; I think I saw him at elsven o'clock in the formoon on that day; he wanted to hire a room in my house; I rented it to him; he took the room for one week from the 28th day of august; it was a room on the third floor; he paid in advance; he was hnown as Mr. Cole, he said when he bired the room it was uncertain how long he would want it, but he would take it for a week; I den't know that he had luggage with him after the first day; I saw Mr. Cole within a day or two; I think he took possession on the 29th of August; I saw Mr. Cole be said when he hired the room it was delivered that afternoon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—I don't recollect of seeing Findlay with Cole; I don't recollect of seeing Fin

were the initiale J. N. C. of N. O.

John Thompson calist—I do business in Wall street;
this check shown me is a forgery. (This was the check
for \$12,000.)

Mr. John P. Desdoity sworn—I was the cashier of the
Chemical Bank in August, 1854; I was introduced to
a man named James Bishop; this man Findlay,
now in court, is, I think, the same man; he was
introduced to me by Mr. Watrous, who said he was a
Western man and wanted to make a deporit in some
bank; I saw Bishop the next day after his first deposit
of \$2,000 and some checks; on this second day he deposited two more checks, amounting to \$18,000; he then
drew a check for \$14,750, which was paid film; I next
saw Findlay at the trial of Kissane.

Cross examined—I never saw Mr. Cole in the bank;
never saw him till he was pointed out to use on the trial
of Kissane; the bank got back \$10,000; the money returned was paid to rome other officers of the bank; Mr.
Findlay in his manners appeared to be a drover; he acted with me as if he were perfectly as home; his did not
appear frightened at all.

Mr. Julian C. Very sworn—I am one of the firm of
Very & Gwin; this check for \$3,618 50 is forger; I have
seen Mr. Findlay before as James Bishop; these two
checks, one for \$150 and the other for \$275, are both
genuine; they are checks we gave Bishop.

Cross-examined—The firm of Very & Gwin commenced
on the lat of April, 1854; I think I saw this man Findlay twice; I think I only spoke with him once; he remained at our office only a few minutes on his first visit;
his manner was without embarrassment; he gave no
signs of fear that I can recollect.

Mr. E. A. Cremston sworn—I am hotel keeper; I was
so in August, 1854; I did not then become acquaintedwith a man named James Bishop; I think this man
Findlay was a guest of my hotel about that time; I and
in my register of the New York Hotel, of August 19,
1858, the name of R. Hamilton, Canada West; this man
Findlay was a guest of my hotel about that time; I and
in my register of the New York Hotel, of August 19,
1858, t

left at the same time with Robert Hamilton and in the same train.

Cross examined—I don't think I ever saw Mr. Cole at my hotel in my life; the entrance is large, and any one coming in often would be seen; lob-erved this man Findlay at the hotel; persons might come in the hotel and I might not see them; there are three ways to come not the hotel.

Mr. John Q. Jones sworn—I am the President of the Chemical Bank; I recognise this fellow Findlay, new in court; I was in the bank when this large check of \$14,780 was paid; I don't recollect of seeing the man who drew the check; we received about \$10,000 or this money.

who drew the check; we received about \$10,000 of this money.

Cross-examined—\$4,000 of this money was taken from Findlay; I don't know by what icatrum intal ty Findlay was induced to give up this money; a portion of the money Findlay gave to the Caset was aperapriated to Findlay's family, with my consent; Findlay never told me how much money he got from Kissane.

The Court here took a recess for ten minutes.

Elizabeth History work—I have been employed at the New York Hotel; I was a servant there in 1854; I had charge of rooms upon third floor; I was a winess upon the trial of Kissane; I saw Findlay and Kissane at the New York Hotel; I saw some one with them; it was the getteman now sitting at the left.
of Mr. Busted (Mr. Cole); these three were much together them; I did not see them do anything in the room; there was a double bed in the room; observed papers on the table when I went in the

ther then; I did not see them do anything in the room; there was a double bed in the room; observed papers on the table when I went in the room; observed papers on the table when I went in the room; of cannot describe the paper; I did not see any book upon the table; ny usus hour tor going in the room was at 9 o'clock next morning; I was the chambermad; when I did up the room sometimes they went out, but very seldom; Mr. Cole did not speak to me; I used to go in the room in the afternoom to change the towels; I did not observe anything in the room when the gentlemen had left the hotel.

Cross examined by Mr. Busteed—Room No. 114 was on the next floor above No. 69; Mary O'Connel had charge of this floor; they breakfast in the New York-Hotel from 6 to 11 o'clock A. M; I do the chamberwork generally while the gentlemen are at breakfast; Cole was not always in the room when I went in there in the morning; after Cole left the hotel I max; saw him in the Tombs; I went there to identify the parties that had been to the hotel; Findlay recognized me at the Tombs; Mr. Cole was in the same cell; Mr. Cole did not recognise me; I do not remember that Cole ever spike to me at the New York Hotel; I don't know that Cole spit in the hotel, but I have seen him there in the morning in his shirt sleeves; I would have in nown Mr. Cole among a crowd; I should have known him had I met him in Broadway, but I should not know his name; I would know all the jentlemen who counted my rooms at the hotel, if they were there for any length of time, whenever I might meet them in Broadway.

Mr. H. E. Doubleday sworn—I do not know Mr. Cole; I remember going to the bank case to identify Mr. L. Cole, who was introduced to me for this purpose; I do not recognise this Mr. Cole now in court as the same man I identified; I cannot say that this Mr. Cole is the same that I went to the bank with.

Mr. Draper sworn—I introduced Mr. L. Cole to Mr. Coubleday, for Mr. Doubleday to identify at the bank; this Mr. Cole in now in court; I have known Mr. Cole for

Doubleday, for Mr. Doubleday to identify at the bank; this Mr. Cole is now in court; I have known Mr. Cole for six or seven years.

Cross examined—I have had, business transactions with him; I recollect Mr. Cole's being in New York in August, 1854; he was perhaps daily in my store, at that time; he used usually to call about between the hours of eleven and two o'clock, he examined goofs at my store, for the purpose of purchasing; he did not purchasing?

Q. Did he give reasons for not purchasing?

Mr. Whiting—I object.

By the Court—I rule out that question.

Mr. Busteed—Very well, I except.

Q. Did the witness make deposits with you?

Witness—He did; August 31, 31,880; Sept. 2, \$820; the first deposit of \$1,880 was made in the forenoon of that day.

Q. When Mr. Cole came to you first did you not ask him what he came to the city for?

Mr. Whiting—I object.

Court—I rule sgainst it.

Mr. Busteed—lexcept to your ruling.

Witness—I think Mr. Cole at this time wore a large black moustache; he wore it all the time ne was here.

To the prosecution.—Witness—I first saw Mr. Cole in the store; the first day was when I aided in identifying him in negotiating his draft; when he deposited with me he handed me the mency himself; there were a variety of bills, and upon various banks; I knew Cole while in the city, or seeing him anywhere beside in my store.

Mr. John A. Van Saun sworn—I am receiving teller of

with Mr. Cole while in the city, or seeing him anywhere beside in my store.

Mr. John A. Van Saun sworn—I am receiving teller of the Chemical Bank; the chacks now shown me were de-posited, I thick, on the 29th of August last; I don't think there is any doubt of these checks being deposited on August 29; I don't remember ever seeing Mr. Cole before.

en August 29; I don't remember ever seeing Mr. Cole before.

Joseph Bruin sworn—I have been acting as officer for the last two years; I have seen this trums before on the Red river; it betonged then so John N. Colembays.

Gross examined—Mr. Cole was not then on the Red River; Mr. Cole and Cummings have been together since; I have not been in the police force for the last three years; I was not dismissed in disgrace from the force; I was subposued on him traci; I was subposued last three years; I can't say by whom I was embreaced; I have never had any conversation about this trunk before.

Mr. Hogan swars—I am a police officer; I took Elizabeth Handbury from the New York Hotsi to the Fombia to identify prisoners Cole, Risame and Finding, either on the 27th or 28th of February last.

Chotles G. Morris sworn—I am the cashier of Winsliew, Lanier & Co.; there was a drafe in favor of Mr. Cole pad by us in August last, Mr. Cole was identified to us by Mr. Bombeday; as mear as I can tell the draft was paid on the 28d of august last.

The procention her rested their case.

The defence was then opposed by Mr. Lorenze Fairbanks.

The court then adjourned till to-day at 110 alock, when the testuricey of the defence wall be continued.

Nimic's Garden.—"The Paughter of the Regiment"

NIBIO'S GARDEN .- " The Paughter of the Regiment"

house. This evening, Wallace's opera, "Maritana," is to be produced, with Miss L. Pjue, Mr. Marrison, and Mr. Borrani in the principal parts. The Reglish Opera promises to flourish at Niblo's cool and commodious house. was given for the second time last evening, to a good